Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 1, line 9 and ending at page 1, line 20 to read, as follows.

--As an electrophotographic image forming apparatus, a multicolor image forming apparatus in which a plurality of color toner images are formed on an intermediary transfer member by transferring developer images ~~image~~ (toner images) which have been formed on a first image bearing member such as a single or a plurality of photosensitive drums, ~~drum,~~ etc., onto the intermediary transfer member as a second image bearing member and then are further transferred onto a transfer material as a third image bearing member to form a multicolor image, has been put into practical use.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 2, line 5 and ending at page 2, line 26 to read, as follows.

--In the above-mentioned intermediary transfer type multicolor image forming apparatus, for example, different from such a scheme that toner images (of a plurality of ~~plural~~ colors) which have been transferred onto the photosensitive drum are directly transferred onto the transfer material which has been conveyed by being adsorbed by a transfer material bearing member, such as a transfer belt, followed by superposition of these toner images of a plurality of ~~plural~~ colors, it is not necessary to adsorb the transfer material by the transfer material bearing member. Further, in the intermediary transfer type multicolor image forming apparatus, the plurality of color toner images formed on the intermediary transfer member are transferred onto the transfer material at the same time, so that there is no limit on conditions as to conveyance of the transfer material. As a result,

the image forming apparatus has the advantage that it can utilize envelopes ~~envelop~~ or thick paper as the transfer material.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 10 and ending at page 4, line 11 to read, as follows.

--Figures 4 and 5 are ~~respectively a~~ schematic illustrations ~~illustration~~ of an image failure.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 15 and ending at page 4, line 16 to read, as follows.

--Figure 11 is a schematic illustration of an image failure.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 4, line 19 and ending at page 4, line 20 to read, as follows.

--Figure 13 is a schematic illustration of an image failure.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 7, line 24 and ending at page 8, line 23 to read, as follows.

--As described above, the image forming apparatus of this embodiment employs the intermediary transfer member. Next, the intermediary transfer belt 8 will be described in detail. As the intermediary transfer belt 8, it is possible to use, e.g., an elastomer sheet having a structure of a plurality of ~~plural~~ layers which includes a support sheet and a resinous layer disposed, as a release layer, on an image bearing surface of the support sheet.

The support sheet may include films of [[f]] resins such as a urethane-based resin, a fluorine-containing resin, a nylon resin, and a polyimide resin; resinous films which have been resistance-adjusted by dispersing carbon black or electroconductive powder into the above resins; and rubbers such as urethane rubber and NBR; or the like. In this embodiment, as the intermediary transfer 8, a single layer type endless belt (peripheral length: 1000 mm, thickness: 100 μm) which has been adjusted to have a volume resistivity $\rho v = 1 \times 10^8$ ohm.cm by dispersing carbon black into polyimide. The volume resistivity is measured according to JIS-K6911. More specifically, a good contact of the belt surface with an electrode is ensured by using the electroconductive rubber as an electrode, and then measurement of the volume resistivity is performed by an ultra-high resistance meter ("R8340A", mdf. By Advantest Corp.) under application of a voltage of 100 V for 30 sec.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 10, line 27 and ending at page 11, line 11 to read, as follows.

--The intermediary transfer belt 8 onto which the yellow toner image is transferred is moved toward the image forming station 1M by the drive of the drive roller 11. Also at ~~At also~~ the image forming station 1M, in the same manner as in the case of the yellow toner image, the magenta toner image formed on the photosensitive drum 2b is transferred onto the yellow toner image on the intermediary transfer belt 8 at a primary transfer station tb in a superposition manner by a primary transfer roller 5b to which a primary transfer bias voltage vt1(V) is applied from a primary transfer bias power supply 9b.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 13, line 2 and ending at page 13, line 9 to read, as follows.

--Incidentally, in the above-described ~~above~~ image forming apparatus, the direction in which the laser light is scanned is referred to as a "main scanning direction", and the directions of the arrows in which the photosensitive drums 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d, the intermediary transfer belt 8, the transfer material P, etc., are moved or rotated are referred to as a "sub scanning direction".--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 14, line 11 and ending at page 14, line 23 to read, as follows.

--In this regard, there has been proposed such a technique that transfer utilizing such a shearing force [[fore]] that the toner image on the photosensitive drum is scooped is performed by setting a moving speed of the intermediary transfer member surface to be different from a moving speed of the photosensitive drum surface thereby to achieve improvement and stabilization of a transfer efficiency at the time of transferring the toner image from the photosensitive drum onto the intermediary transfer member, thus preventing the density irregularity of the resultant image attributable to a lowering in transfer efficiency.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 1 and ending at page 20, line 4 to read, as follows.

--Incidentally, (2) OHP film is not measurable by the above-described ~~above~~ method, thus being assumed to be one having a very higher surface smoothness than those subjected to measurement.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 20, line 23 and ending at page 21, line 15 to read, as follows.

--The optimum setting value of $\gamma 12$ is 101.25 with respect to (2) coated paper and OHP film. Compared with (1) plain paper, (2) coated paper and OHP film have smaller surface unevennesses, thus being less liable to cause scattering of toner particles at the time of the secondary transfer. Accordingly, "banding" occurring within a toner image (particularly at the halftone image portion) on the intermediary transfer belt 8 as shown in Figure 4, is liable to be faithfully reproduced even on these transfer materials. On the other hand, these transfer materials have smaller surface unevennesses, thus ensuring a good transfer efficiency at the time of the secondary transfer. Accordingly, even if "density irregularity" occurs in a toner image (particularly at the solid image portion) on the intermediary transfer belt 8 after the primary transfer, the "density irregularity" does not become worse and [[ad]] further noticeable on the transfer materials after the secondary transfer.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 25, line 1 and ending at page 25, line 6 to read, as follows.

--In the image forming apparatus of this embodiment, depending on the kinds of the transfer materials detected by the reflection type optical transfer material sensor 40, control

of the moving speed ratio γ12 is performed so that the setting value thereof is changed to a value ~~those~~ shown in Table 3.--

Please amend the paragraphs starting at page 26, line 25 and ending at page 27, line 16 to read, as follows.

--On the other hand, in order to change γ12, when the v2 (mm/sec), not the v1 (mm/sec) is changed, a [[the]] similar effect is achieved but the moving speed ratio between the moving speed v2 (mm/sec) of the intermediary transfer belt and the moving speed vp (mm/sec) of the transfer material is also changed, so that the change of the vp (mm/sec) is also required together with the change of the v2 (mm/sec), thus complicating the control method.

This embodiment is identical to Embodiment 1 except that the manner of discrimination of the kind of transfer material used is [[in]] different from that employed in the image forming apparatus of Embodiment 1.--

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 40, line 26 and ending at page 41, line 18 to read, as follows.

--The optimum setting value of vt1(V) is 150 V with respect to (2) coated paper and OHP film. Compared with (1) plain paper, (2) coated paper and OHP film have smaller surface unevennesses, thus being less liable to cause scattering of toner particles at the time of the secondary transfer. Accordingly, "ghost" occurring within a toner image (particularly at the halftone image portion) on the intermediary transfer belt 8 as shown in Figure 7, is liable to be faithfully reproduced even on these transfer materials. On the other

hand, these transfer materials have smaller surface unevennesses, thus ensuring a good transfer efficiency at the time of the secondary transfer. Accordingly, even if "density irregularity" occurs in a toner image (particularly at the solid image portion) on the intermediary transfer belt 8 after the primary transfer, the "density irregularity" does not become worse and [[ad]] further noticeable on the transfer materials after the secondary transfer.--